

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. V.

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### The Maine Farmer

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### THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1837.

#### VINEGAR TREE.

We have the molasses or sugar tree among us, in the shape of the rock or sugar maple, which many of our farmers make use of to good advantage, and many more might, did they know how to improve the good things which Providence has supplied them with. In addition to this we have undoubtedly a good *vinegar tree*, though we have never tried the experiment in order to ascertain the facts, and the time may now, perhaps, be past for doing it this year. While perusing the last number of Silliman's Journal of Science, we were struck by the following remark from Prof. P. Emmet, while speaking of the properties of Formic acid,—“Being lately very much struck with the odor peculiar to the red oak, I applied my lips closely to the transverse section of some fresh cut logs, and, to my astonishment, sucked up with ease, a pure and grateful vinegar, sharp to the taste, and so like the best specimens of the acetic acid that distillation could not have improved its qualities. The tree was full grown and sound, and felled in the month of February, about the 6th, and the wood examined as soon as cut. The acetic acid existed most abundantly in the red portion next to the heart.”

Now it is well known that the sap in the red oak is abundant, perhaps as much so as in the maple. Would it not if tapped at the time the maple is, yield a quantity of pure vinegar sufficiently large to supply a family for a considerable part of, or for the whole year? We wish some one who has an opportunity would try the experiment, and let us know the result. The acetic acid is much used in the arts, and if it can be obtained in this simple way, of a good quality, it will be a discovery of considerable importance.

#### LONG AND SHORT SCIONS.

Which are best, long or short scions? We have always supposed that a short scion, having two or three buds upon it was sufficiently long for the purpose of engrafting. We do not know now but they are equally as good as those which are a foot in length. We have however seen and watched the progress of some that were uncommonly long, set two or three years ago which have done uncommonly well, while some short ones, set the same season have not done so well. It is possible however that the difference may be owing to some other cause. It is well however to watch and observe the operations of nature as she carries on her silent but interesting operations a-

round us, and endeavor to treasure up as many facts as possible, and draw such conclusions as facts will warrant to guide us in future operations. We hope that those who may be engaged in grafting will experiment a little and note the result. By the way, we are inclined to think that the mode of engrafting by cement is not so sure or safe a method as the old mode of using clay composition. We may be mistaken in this, but we are induced to draw this conclusion from observation. The cement does not so thoroughly protect the scion from the extremes of heat and cold as does the composition, and this may be one reason why it has not succeeded so well in this region. Many, however, still prefer it, and think it is equally as good as the other, and much more expeditiously applied.

#### Query respecting Cold Weather.

Our friend, of the Banner, popped the following question to us some time ago, but we were not so fortunate as to see it until the other day.

“Is cold weather owing to Northern snow and ice, or are the northern snow and ice owing to cold weather? Which is the cause and which the effect?” Both. It will be allowed we presume that the Sun is the grand source of heat to us of the earth. That, when our northern regions are turned towards him, we have a great portion of heat, and when they are turned from him we have a less degree of heat. This less degree of heat we call cold, and northern snow and ice is caused by the cold weather. As the pole changes, and the sun, as we say, comes nearer to us, warm weather is the natural result,—but when there are large quantities of snow and ice, cold weather is continued longer, because when snow and ice are melting, a large quantity of heat or caloric is absorbed, and becomes hidden or latent, that is, the heat which passes in cannot be shown or perceived by any instrument or by our senses. But after they are melted and become liquid this is not the case. Hence the continuation of cold weather in the spring. This cold weather does not seem to be confined to “Down East.” Dr. S. P. Hildreth, of Marietta, Ohio, who keeps a meteorological Journal, observes that the mean annual temperature for 1836, was a little over 50 degrees, “which is nearly four degrees below the mean heat of this part of the valley, as ascertained from observations made a number of years since, and is more than half a degree less than the year 1835, which was an extraordinary cold year.” We have had a series of cold years.—Our winters beginning earlier in the season cause a greater accumulation of snow and ice, which must be melted away before there can be much vegetation. It is probably owing to some uniform and established law in the regulation of our part of the universe. Will the Banner tell us if that is actually the case, and if so, give us an explanation of the “why and because,” and the necessity of such a law?

#### Wheat Crop at the South.

Accounts from the South bring the unwelcome news that the wheat crop has been extensively winter-killed. This should stimulate our farmers to use every exertion to put in as much wheat as

possible this spring. In addition to the liberal bounty offered by the State, we know of nothing more calculated to rouse us up, than such news. It is not probable, with all our exertion, that we can lift ourselves from the miserable dependence upon other States, into which we have fallen, in one year; but when the sources upon which we have formerly relied, begin to fail, self-preservation ought to admonish us to look about us, and leave nothing unattempted, which may possibly afford us relief from impending trouble.

#### Sugar Beet Seed.

A good deal of inquiry has been made of us by our Agricultural friends in different parts of the State, for this kind of seed. We are now happy to inform those who intend cultivating these roots, that Messrs. T. B. MERRICK, and R. G. LINCOLN, of this town, have recently received a fresh supply. This seed, we understand, was raised in France, and brought to this country by the Agent of the Philadelphia Sugar Beet Company. We hope our farmers will procure some of this seed, for the purpose of trying an experiment, if nothing more.

#### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

##### Lunar Influence.

MR. HOLMES:—Perhaps there are few subjects on which there exists a greater diversity of opinion, than the influence of the moon on the weather, vegetation, &c.; and experienced men have adopted entirely different creeds of belief on this subject. I find in the New-York Farmer for April, 1835, an interesting description of this topic, connected with cutting timber, with regard to its durability. Though I have little faith in the influence of the moon on vegetation, I feel no disposition to be positive on this subject. No doubt, well authenticated facts have given countenance to different opinions on this subject. But not only with respect to lunar influence, has a difference of opinion existed, but also the season of the year in which timber should be cut to insure durability. I am apprehensive, however, that there are two periods in the year, in either of which, if timber be cut, it will be nearly alike durable; and that the cause of its durability is rather owing to the peculiar combinations of the substances forming the sap at these periods, than to either Lunar influence or the effect of the season. That the qualities of the sap of vegetables is perpetually changing, there is no doubt; but there are two periods which are most remarkable: one is when the growth of the wood ceases in the summer, and the fruit, if a fruit bearing tree, begins to ripen; and the other, when the dormant principle of life, in the tree, is about to awake. It is somewhere near these periods of time that timber, or the sap of timber, possesses those qualities, which, if cut, give it durability. And I believe if the subject should be investigated, with a view to this point, a satisfactory result might be obtained.

It has been said that the light of the moon condensed by a powerful lens, has no effect whatever in altering chemical products, though very sensibly and easily effected by the light of the sun.

But notwithstanding this, I have heard one statement made, which if a fact, gives the moon an influence of greater extent in one instance, in changing chemical products, than the sun. It is said by fishermen, I think, that fish will putrefy quicker in the light of the moon, than in the hot rays of the sun. Is this a fact, or is it not? That solar light has a very different effect from lunar light, is true; and I may have occasion hereafter to advert to it again.

J. H. J.

Peru, 1837.

## SHOW AND FAIR,

Of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society—to be held at Winthrop on the second Wednesday and Thursday (11th and 12th) of October, 1837.

The Trustees offer the following Lists of Premiums, with the regulations recommended by the several Standing Committees, viz:

## ON CROPS.

For the best crop of Summer wheat, on not less than half an acre of land, one volume Maine Farmer and	\$4 00
" best crop of Indian Corn on not less than one acre of land	5 00
" 2d do do do	4 00
" best crop of Barley do do	5 00
" 2d do do one vol. Maine Farmer and	2 00
" best crop of Summer or Winter Rye not less than one acre of land	3 00
" 2d do do do	2 00
" best crop of Flax on not less than 1-4 acre land	3 00
" greatest quantity of White Beans raised on any one farm, one vol. Maine Farmer and	4 00
" 2d do do	3 00
" best crop of Peas on not less than 1-2 acre land	3 00
" best crop of Oats & Peas on not less than one acre land 1 vol Maine Farmer and	2 00
" 2d do do do	3 00
" best crop of Oats on one acre of land	3 00
" 2d do do	2 00
" greatest quantity of White Mustard seed raised on any one farm	2 00
" best crop of Ruta Baga seed	3 00
" 2d do do	2 00
" best crop Ruta Baga on one acre land	8 00
" 2d do do	6 00
" best do on 1-2 acre land	5 00
" 2d do do	3 00
" best do do on 1-4 acre land	2 00
" best crop Mangel Wurtzel on 1-2 acre of land	5 00
" best do do on 1-4 acre land	3 00
" best do do on 1-8 acre land	2 00
" greatest quantity of Sugar Beet raised on any one farm	4 00
" 2d do do do	3 00
" best crop Carrots on 1-4 acre land	3 00
" 2d do do 1 vol. Me. Farmer.	3 00
" best crop Flat Turnips on not less than 1-4 acre land, 1 vol. Me. Far. &	1 00
" 2d do do do	2 00
" best specimen of Pears (seedling or native for which a premium has not been given by the Society) 1-2 bushel	2 00
" best variety of Fall Pears for which a premium has not been given by this Society, one bushel	2 00
" Winter do do	2 00
" best specimen of Apples (seedlings or native with same limitation as last) 3 bushels,	1,50
" best variety of winter apples for which a premium has not been given by this Society, 2 bushels	1 50
" do do Fall Apples, 2 bushels	1 50
" best specimen of Grapes 10 lbs.	2 50
" best specimen of Water Melons not less than 1 doz.	1 00
" best do Musk Melons	1 00
" greatest quantity of Honey taken up on one farm	2 00
" greatest number of Hives of Bees produced on one farm	2 00
" greatest quantity of English hay raised on two acres	6 00

" do do on one acre 3 00  
 " best specimen of early seed corn, two doz. of ears, 1 00

## COMMITTEES.

*Standing Committee on Agriculture.*—Paine Wingate, Henry G. Cole, and Eliphalet Folsom.

*Adjudging Committees.*

On Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Rye, Peas, Beans, Oats & Peas, and Seed Corn.—James Page, Augusta, Alvah Wadsworth, Hallowell, Eliphalet Folsom, Monmouth, George W. Fairbanks, Wayne.

On Flax, Mustard Seed, Ruta Baga Seed, Hives of Bees, Honey, and Hay.—John Gilmore, Leeds, Francis Fuller, 2d, Winthrop, Oliver Foster, Winthrop, Amasa Wood, Winthrop.

On Potatoes, Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beets, Carrots, and Flat Turnips.—Moses Tabor, Vassalboro', Joseph W. Haines, Hallowell, David P. Howland, Vassalboro', Joseph Wood, Winthrop.

On Grapes, Pears, Apples, and Melons.—Jacob Pope, Hallowell, John Kezer, Jr. Winthrop, Ezekiel Small, Vassalboro', Levi Page, Augusta.

It has been heretofore stated, and may with propriety be repeated, that the object of the Society is not to encourage the raising of great crops at great expense, but economical, systematic and profitable farming. It is therefore enjoined upon adjudging Committees, not unconditionally to award premiums to those who raise the greatest crops, but to those, who, by a judicious and systematic course of cultivation, founded upon correct principles, succeed in obtaining the most profitable crops. Competitors for premiums are also reminded that no persons can be entitled to premiums unless they furnish the adjudging Committees with a clear and detailed account of the course of cultivation pursued in raising the crop, the kind and quantity of seed, the kind of soil on which it was grown, the kind and quantity of manure applied, the manner in which it was applied, and, as near as may be, the previous condition of the land and the kind and quantity of crops for the three preceding years. They must also produce such evidence as the Committee shall deem satisfactory, of the amount and expense of the crop for which a premium is claimed. The statement whose outlines are above delineated, should be made in proper form to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and for publication in the Maine Farmer. It will be observed that but one premium is this year offered on Wheat.

This is done from a belief that the Bounty offered by the State is amply sufficient, and therefore, that the funds of the Society may be more properly applied to other objects. One however is offered sufficiently liberal to compensate those who succeed in raising good crops, for preparing and giving to the Committee, and through them to the public, a statement of the mode of cultivation by which they were produced. As every year's experience shows more and more clearly the great comparative value of root crops, both as regards the cost of their production and their unquestionable excellence as food for all kinds of stock, a very liberal amount is therefore offered in premiums on them, with an earnest wish that a large increase in the amount produced may be the happy result.

## STOCK.

For the best entire Horse that shall stand for the use of Mares during the season of 1837, in the County of Kennebec	\$5,00
For the best breeding Mare	3,00
For the best yoke of Working Oxen	4,00
2d best do do	3,00
3d best do do	2,00
For the best team of Working Oxen from the farms in any one town, not than 10 yokes	12,00
2d best do do do	8,00
For the best milch Cow, having regard to general properties	4,00
2d best do do do	3,00
3d best do do do	2,00
For the best Bull, not less than 2 years old that shall be kept for the use of Cows during the season of 1837 in this county	1 vol. Maine Farmer and 5,00
2d best do	1 vol. Maine Farmer and 2,00
For the best yearling Bull	3,00
For the best Bull Calf 1 vol. M. Farmer and	1,00

For the best pair 3 years old Steers	2,00
2d best do do	1,00
For the best pair 2 years old Steers	2,00
5d best do do	1,00
For the best pair yearling Steers	1,00
For the best Heifer Calf	2,00
2d best do do	1,00
For the best 2 years old Heifer	3,00
2d best do do	2,00
For the best pair of Fat Oxen, fattened at the least expense, 1 vol. M. Farmer and	3,00
For the best flock of Merino Ewes, not less than 10 in number	3,00
For the best Dishley Ewe	2,00
For the best South Down Ewe	2,00
For the best full blood Merino Buck	2,00
For the best full blood Dishley Buck	3,00
For the best full blood South Down Buck	3,00
For the best specimen of Lambs, 4 in number, produced from ANY cross that will give in mutton and wool the most profitable breed of Sheep	6,00
2d best do do do do do do	4,00
For the best Boar to be kept in the County until the 1st of April next, 1 vol. M. Farmer &	2,00
2d best kept as above	2,00
For the best Breeding Sow, not less than one year old, to be kept in the County one year 1 vol. Maine Farmer and	2,00
2d best to be kept as above	2,00
For the best litter of Pigs, not less than six	3,00
2d best do do do	2,00
<b>PLOUGHING MATCH.</b> —To the person who shall plough 1-8 of an acre of sward land in the best manner at the least expense in suitable time without injuring his team,	
Plough	3,00
Ploughman	2,00
Driver	1,50
2d best do do do	
Plough	2,50
Ploughman	1,50
Driver	1,00
3d best do do do	
Plough	2,00
Ploughman	1,00
Driver	1,00

## COMMITTEES.

*Standing Committee on Stock.*—G. W. Fairbanks, Moses B. Sears, and James Page.

*On Horses.*—A. M. Shaw, Winthrop; Geo. W. Stanley, Augusta; Stillman Howard, Leeds.

*On Working Oxen.*—Samuel Wood, Winthrop; John Hersey, Augusta; Joseph W. Haines, Hallowell.

*On Steers.*—John Haines, Readfield; Lewis Chase, Fayette; Nelson Packard, Winthrop.

*On Bulls.*—John Kezer, Jr. Winthrop; William Armstrong, Readfield; Paine Wingate, Hallowell.

*On Cows and Heifers.*—Elijah Wood, Winthrop; Levi Page, Augusta; D. Wheelock, Readfield, and Joel White, Jr. Winthrop.

*On Fat Cattle.*—Joseph H. Underwood, Fayette; Noah Chandler, Wayne; Elijah M. Lancaster, Winthrop.

*On Sheep.*—R. H. Green, Winslow; Elijah Barrall, Green; Josiah Orcutt, Monmouth.

*On Swine.*—Dr. D. Baldwin, Mt. Vernon; Henry G. Cole, Hallowell; Otis Norris, Monmouth.

*Ploughing Match.*—Samuel Longfellow, Hallowell; Columbus Fairbanks, Winthrop; Samuel Cummings, Jr. Augusta.

## REGULATIONS IN AWARDING PREMIUMS.

**ON STOCK.**—Competitors for premiums on all animals must present to the adjudging Com., before the examination, a written statement of the breed and age of their animals, the kind of keeping they have received, by whom reared, the general system pursued in breeding, rearing and training, the difference of expense compared with the common method of rearing stock, and their qualities for labor, the dairy, fattening, or for other purposes.

It is recommended to the Committee on Working Oxen and Steers to have particular reference to the discipline and the ease with which they perform their draught. It is also recommended to the Committee on the Ploughing Match to have very especial reference to the training of the teams, the ease and suitable length of time with which they perform their labor, and the workman like manner in which the furrows are cut and turned.

## MANUFACTURES.

To the person who shall introduce into the county the best Drill Plough or the best Drilling machine for sowing small grains in drills, one volume Maine Farmer and	5,00
To the person who shall offer the best straw cutter, made in the county,	2,00
To the person who shall introduce into the county the best machine for cutting or slicing roots for cattle	2,00
To the person who shall introduce into the county the best machine for planting corn	2,00
To the person who shall introduce into the county the best cradle for cutting or gathering grain	1,00
For the best syke or scotch scythe for cutting grain	1,00
For the best machine for reaping or mowing 1 vol. Maine Farmer and	3,00
For the best machine for threshing, separating the straw and cleansing the grain at one operation	2,00
For the best machine for shelling corn	1,00
Mechanical power for propelling machinery 1 vol. Maine Farmer and	2,00
Best Hay Press	2,00
Best machine for making silk thread 1 vol. Maine Farmer and	5,00
Best breaking up Plough	2,00
Best Horse Rake	2,00
Best half dozen of narrow Axes	1,00
Best dozen of scythes made in the county	3,00
To the Miller who shall exhibit the best barrel of flour, having regard to the quantity afforded per bushel, manufactured in this county 1 vol. Maine Farmer and	5,00
For the greatest quantity of beet sugar raised and manufactured in the county, regard being had to its quality 1 vol. M. Farmer and	3,00
For the best construction for warming buildings with fuel	3,00
For the best specimen of horse shoeing	2,00
Best fulled cloth, not less than 10 yards	2,00
“woolen flannel, 10 yards	1,00
“Table linen 6-4 wide	1,00
“cotton Counterpane	1,50
“woolen Carpeting, not less than 20 yards	3,00
“Hearth Rug	1,50
“Palm leaf Hats, half dozen, made in the county	2,00
“Straw or Grass Bonnet	1,50
“Three Threaded Worsted Yarn, not less than 2 lbs	1,00
“two threaded Woolen Yarn, 2 lbs.	0,75
“Linen Sewing Thread, 2 lbs.	1,00
“Linen Shoe Thread, 2 lbs.	1,00
“Cheese, not less than 30 lbs.	3,00
2d best do do do	2,00
Best Butter, not less than 25 lbs.	3,00
2d best do do do	2,00
Best Sewing Silk, not less than quarter of a pound, made in the county	1,00
1 pair of Silk Hose do	1,00
Best specimen of Silk woven in the county, not less than 3-4 yd. square	2,00
Best pair of men's calf skin Boots (sewed)	1,00
“do do do (pegged)	0,75
“sewed Boots adapted to winter and spring wear	1,00
“pegged do do do	0,75
“Ladies' Prunella Shoes manufactured in the county	1,00
For the greatest quantity of the best compost manure manufactured at the cheapest rate	5,00

## COMMITTEES.

*Standing Committee on Manufactures.*—Elijah Wood, Ezekiel Bailey, and Alden Sampson.

*Adjudging Committees.*

*On Farming Utensils.*—Drill Plough or Drilling Machine for sowing the small grains, Straw Cutter, Root Cutter, Corn Planter, Cradle for cutting grain, Syke or Scotch Scythe for do., Machine for Reaping or Mowing, Machine for thrashing and cleansing grain, Corn Sheller—Moses Tabor, Vassalboro'; H. G. Cole, Hallowell; John Fairbanks, Winthrop.

Committee on Mechanical power for propelling machinery, Hay Press, Machine for making Silk Thread, Breaking up Plough, Horse Rake, Narrow Axes, Scythes, Construction for economy and convenience in using fuel, Horse Shoeing, Compost Manure—Joseph H. Underwood, Fayette; Joseph Fairbanks, Monmouth; Joseph A. Metcalf, Winthrop.

Committee on Flour, Beet Sugar, Butter and Cheese—Nehemiah Pierce, Monmouth; Peleg Benson, Jr. and Ezekiel Holmes, Winthrop.

Committee on Filled Cloth, Woolen Flannel, Table Linen, Counterpane, Carpeting, Hearth Rug, Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets, Shoe Thread, Woolen Yarn, Linen Sewing Thread, Worsted Yarn, Sewing Silk, Silk Hose, and Manufactured Silk—Dudley Moody, Readfield; Gustavus A. Benson, Winthrop; Joseph R. Abbot, Augusta.

Committee on Boots and Shoes—Joshua Wing, Horace Parlin, Winthrop; Fred'k Aborn, Augusta.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Entries for premiums on Corn, Grain, and Roots, may be made with SAMUEL BENJAMIN, of Winthrop, the Secretary, at any time previous to the first day of December next. All other entries must be made with the Secretary, in writing, before the day of the Show, so that they may be arranged and ready for the several adjudging Committees without confusion and mistakes on the morning of the Show. They may be transmitted by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance to him at Winthrop.

2. The written statements upon Crops and stock, must be delivered to the adjudging Committees before their examination of the animal, article or crop, and by them left with the Secretary of the Society after the examination is ended, to be forwarded to the Secretary of State as required by law.

3. To be entitled to a premium, the animal must be owned, the crop raised, and the article manufactured in the County, (except Drill Plough or Drill Machine, Straw Cutter, Machine for Cutting Roots, Machine for Reaping or Mowing, Corn Sheller, Mechanical Power for propelling Machinery, Machine for making Silk Thread.)

4. No premium will be awarded when the adjudging Committees do not deem the object worthy, whether there be competition or not, nor to any object to which a first premium has been heretofore given in this County under the same entry.

5. All animals offered for premiums must be in their pens, and Manufactured, and all other articles in the places assigned for them by 9 o'clock A. M.

6. Gentlemen appointed adjudging Committees are requested to make arrangements to attend to the duties assigned them, and if circumstances will not permit, to inform the Secretary of the fact before the Semi-annual Meeting, that others may be appointed in their stead. It is hoped and expected that Committees will previously prepare the general outlines of their several reports, that they may be completed and ready to be read on the morning of the second day of the Show.

An Incidental Committee will be appointed to examine, award and report upon all animals, crops or articles offered which are deemed interesting and useful, but are not embraced in the preceding lists, or do not come strictly within the prescribed rules to govern the adjudging Committees.

Ladies are particularly invited to present specimens of their handiwork: and gentlemen having animals or articles for which a premium has heretofore been received, are invited to offer them for the purpose of enriching the Exhibition.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, } Trustees.  
NATHAN FOSTER, }  
OAKES HOWARD, }

The above would have been published before, but was miscarried in sending.

## Use of the Roller—Raising Potatoes, &amp;c.

MR. HOLMES:—The first knowledge I had of the roller I obtained from the N. E. Farmer, some years since. Being always desirous to try “new things,” if they promise utility, and especially if they cost but little, I set about constructing one. As I could procure neither stone nor cast iron, and was too poor to do it, if they had been within my reach, I took a “junk” out of a hemlock log, about six feet in length—inserted gudgeons in the centre at each end, on which was hung a sort of frame, with a tongue like a sled.

With this machine, I went over my wheat ground, breaking every “lump,” and sinking every small stone, and left the field in excellent order for the scythe.

Nor is this all the benefit derived from rolling. By pressing the soil closely round the grain, much

more of it will vegetate than with the usual management—and in case of drouth, the ground will not “dry up” so quickly.—As to making the ground heavy, (as some fear it will) I think it has about the same effect, with respect to that, as the hand of the housewife has, in being passed over the surface of the “brown loaf,” before committing it to the oven.

Much has been said in the Farmers upon raising potatoes—each writer has rather a better method than the others. I am well satisfied with the method I have adopted, which is, to select a piece of grass ground, (the smoother the better) and cart on a large dressing of green barn manure, at my leisure. When ready to prepare for planting, I spread the manure evenly as possible, but no more in a day than I can turn under—turn the sod, flat and roll well immediately—then harrow lengthwise of the furrows with a light harrow, till the interstices between them are filled—next mark off the rows with a small plough or chain, and plant on the surface with a covering of about two inches. I have practiced hilling lightly, but think I shall omit it altogether this year. I stir the ground well with the Cultivator.

Some of the advantages of this mode of culture I conceive to be the following: The ground not being ploughed till late, the grass gets a good start, and being covered, together with the unfertilized manure, ferments, and forms a *hot bed* which brings forward the crop surprisingly, and continues to afford nourishment in abundance, till it comes to maturity. The rolling prevents the furrows from being torn up by the harrow, and the filling of the crevices between the furrows prevents the possibility of any grass or weeds growing from the manure, and you have a clean field, if the soil is free from foul seeds, in fine order for a crop of wheat the next spring. I have pursued the same course with my corn for three years past, with the addition of a light top dressing of old manure, and I have never had better success.

Farming begins to look up in this section of the State, and with the bounty on wheat, and the present pinching scarcity of provisions, in view, I think, with the blessing of a bountiful Providence, we shall be better supplied for the future.

HORACE WILDER.

North Dixmont, April, 1837.

## “A Cent's worth of Sauce saves a Shilling's worth of Meat.”

MR. HOLMES:—I sometimes scribble a little for the Farmer, and I hope when you think that the public or farmers are not interested, you will oblige me by throwing my communications under your table. The Legislature have very wisely given an impulse to the raising of breadstuffs—the staff of life, so called—in Maine. Though I hope considerable money will be taken from the Treasury for the premiums proposed—all can see that if more wheat be raised, more money will be saved in the State to replenish the Treasury—I am nevertheless convinced that Farmers do not pay attention enough to their Gardens, and the raising of beans, peas, and the various other varieties of sauce.

Does a cent's worth of sauce save a shilling's worth of meat? No doubt it does,—and I add that good sauce saves bread too. Beans, for instance, are a hearty sauce. One remarked to me recently, that “dear as beans are at present, they are the cheapest sauce in my family, for they save bread and meat too.” I wish farmers would raise more of them, and attend more to the varieties. Sauce is also more healthy or wholesome than many things which we eat.

A LOVER OF GOOD THINGS.

## Agricultural.

## East Somerset County Agricultural Society.

The Trustees of the East Somerset County Agricultural Society, offer the following premiums on Stock, Crops, and Manufactures, the present year. The Show to be held at the Village of St. Albans, on the second Wednesday of October, 1837.

## CROPS.

Best crop of Summer Wheat, on not less than one acre,	\$5 00
2d do do on not less than one acre,	4 00
3d do do on not less than one acre,	3 00
Best crop Summer Wheat on burnt land, not less than one acre,	3 00
Best crop Winter Wheat on not less than one acre,	4 00
2d do do do not less than one acre,	3 00
Best do do do on burnt land not less than one acre,	3 00
Best Summer or Winter Rye, on not less than one acre,	3 00
2d do do do not less than one acre,	2 00
Best do do do on burnt land not less than one acre,	2 00
Best crop Indian Corn not less than one acre,	5 00
2d do do do do do do	4 00
3d do do do do do do	3 00
Best crop Peas not less than half an acre	2 00
Best crop Peas and Oats to be one third Peas on not less than one acre,	3 00
2d do do do do do do	2 00
3d do do do do do do	1 00
Best crop Oats not less than one acre,	2 00
2d do do do do do do	1 00
Best crop Barley not less than one acre,	2 50
2d do do do do do do	1 50
Best crop Flax not less than 1-4 acre,	3 00
2d do do do do do do	2 00
3d do do do do do do	1 00
Best crop Ruta Baga not less than 1-4 acre	3 00
2d do do do do do do	2 00
Best crop White Beans not less than 1-4 acre,	3 00
2d do do do do do do	2 00
3d do do do do do do	1 00
Best crop Potatoes not less than one acre,	4 00
2d do do do do do do	3 00
3d do do do do do do	2 00
Best crop Carrots not less than 1-8 acre,	2 00
Best crop Hops not less than one acre, No. 1,	3 00
Best do do do do do No. 2.	2 00
Best Nursery Mulberry Trees,	2 00
2d do do do do do	1 00
Best Barrel Winter Apples,	1 00
Best Barrel Pears,	50
Best crop Onions,	1 00

BENJAMIN MERRILL, } Standing Committee  
SULLIVAN LOTHROP, } on Crops.  
JOHN ROWELL, }

## STOCK.

Best Stud Horse,	8 00
2d do do	4 00
Best Mare kept for Breeding,	4 00
2d do do	2 00
Best Yoke Working Oxen,	5 00
2d do do do	4 00
3d do do do	3 00
Best 3 years old Steers,	3 00
2d do do do	2 00
Best 2 years old Steers,	2 00
2d do do do	1 50
Best Yearling Steers,	1 50
2d do do do	1 00
Best Bull not less than 2 years old,	8 00
2d do do do do	5 00
Best Bull Calf,	2 00
Best Cow,	4 00
2d do do	2 00
Best Cow and Calf,	5 00
2d do do do	3 00
Best 3 years old Heifer,	3 00
2d do do do do	2 00
Best 2 years old do	2 00
2d do do do	1 00
Best Heifer Calf,	1 50
2d do do do	1 00
Best Merino Saxony Buck,	2 00
Best Dishley Buck,	2 50
Best South Down Buck,	3 00

Best Common or crossed blood Buck,	1 00
Best 1-2 dozen Merino or Saxony Ewes,	3 00
Best 1-2 dozen Dishley Ewes,	3 00
Best 1-2 dozen Common or crossed Ewes,	2 00
Best Boar not less than six month old,	3 00
2d do do do	2 00
Best Sow and Pigs,	3 00
2d do do do	2 00
ELIJAH WOOD JR. } Standing Committee JAMES STEWART, } on Stock. LEVI PRINCE, }	

## MANUFACTURES.

Best Butter not less than 35 lbs. laid down in the month of June,	4 00
2d do do do do do	3 00
Best Butter not less than 30 lbs. laid down,	3 00
2d do do do do do	2 00
Best Butter not less than 20 lbs. in balls,	2 00
Best cheese not less than 15 lbs.,	2 00
2d do do do do	1 00
Best Breaking up Plough,	2 00
Best Seed do	1 50
Best 1-2 dozen Narrow Axes,	1 50
Best Broad Axe,	1 00
Best pair Cart Wheels,	2 00
Best piece fulled Woolen Cloth not less than 10 yards,	2 00
Best woolen Flannel not less than 10 yards,	1 50
2d do do do do do	1 00
Best Linen table Cloth 6 by 4,	1 00
Best Hearth Rug,	1 00
Best pair Woolen Blankets,	1 00
Best Coverlet,	2 00
Best Straw or Grass Bonnet,	1 00
Best 1-2 dozen Fur Caps,	1 50
Best 1-2 dozen Cloth Caps,	1 50
Best 1-2 dozen dressed Calf Skins,	1 50
Best 1-2 dozen sides Sole Leather,	1 50
Best 1-2 dozen Sides Upper Leather,	1 00
Best 1-2 dozen Harness Leather,	1 00
Best Calf Skin Boots,	1 00
Best Stump Machine,	5 00
Best improved Churn,	1 00
Best improved Cheese Press,	1 00
Best Bureau, Native Wood,	2 00
Best Birch Table,	1 00
Best improved Bed Stead,	1 50
For the greatest nett income from one acre, let the crop or crops be what they may,	4 00

PELEG C. HASKELL, } Standing Committee  
ALONZO STEWART, } on Manufactures.  
NATHANIEL PALMER, }

## REGULATIONS.

1. All entries for premiums must be made with Thomas Smith, Secretary of the Society, previous to the day of the Show.
2. Written statements must be made to the adjudging committee on crops, previous to their examination, specifying the kind and quality of dressing put upon the land—the course pursued in cultivating the same—kind of soil &c. cultivated—the management the preceding year, with an accurate account of the expense of raising the crop offered for premium. Satisfactory evidence of the truth of their statements will be required. To be entitled to a premium the animal must be owned by a member or members of the Society. The crop raised and the article manufactured by members of the Society or in their families, except Ploughs, Cart Wheels, Stump Machine, improved Churns and improved Cheese Presses.
3. No premium will be given when the adjudging committees do not deem the object worthy, whether there be competition or not, nor to any object to which a first premium has been heretofore awarded in this Society, under the same entry.

All animals brought to the show for premiums must be in their pens, and manufactured, and all other articles in the places assigned for them by ten o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL SHAW, } Trustees.  
JOSEPH D. JEWETT, }  
THOMAS SKINNER, }  
PELEG C. HASKELL, }  
AMBROSE FINSON, }  
JOHN ROWELL, }  
ALPHEUS F. CHAPMAN, }

## The Stretches.

This is a name given to a disease, noticed among

sheep, and is known by their standing with their feet extended to the greatest possible distance and appearing to be in the attitude of stretching, from which circumstance it takes its name. This disease, allowing it does not prove fatal, generally ruins those attacked with it. As it more frequently occurs in the winter, it has been attributed to the want of water and green food. But brother farmers this is not the case. The truth is at the parting of the foot just above the hoof is a hole from which issues, when the sheep is in health, a watery substance, but when obstructed, it produces this trouble and in many cases a fatal disease, called the stretches. Whence it is apparent that the only thing necessary to be done is to open these orifices, and the health of the sheep will be immediately restored. The writer of the above and others have tried it in several instances, and it has never been known to fail of producing a cure.—Wool-growers, as soon as one of your flock shows signs of the attack,—apply this simple remedy.

SAMUEL LINCOLN.

Westmoreland, 1837.

## Important Questions in Husbandry should be Settled.

No Advantages gained by Cutting up Corn when bitten by a Frost.—There are, in relation to practical husbandry, very many important questions, which remain yet to be settled. Nothing could contribute more successfully to the advancement of the rural arts, than to bring such questions to a satisfactory solution. The questions to which we allude are indeed very numerous. Scarcely any truth, in relation to the practice of agriculture, is so well and so generally ascertained and established, as to command universal belief, and produce uniformity in practice. In regard to almost every thing that comes within the province of agriculture, practical men entertain different opinions. Yet it is an unquestionable truth, in relation to every sort of business under the sun, that there is one right way of doing it, and that there is no other way equally good. When two or more farmers differ in their opinions, relative to practicing any specific branch of husbandry, they may indeed all be wrong, but it is certain they cannot all be wright.

It is very desirable that the important questions which so frequently arise, in relation to the practice of agriculture, should be settled in a satisfactory manner. Gentlemen of scientific and practical attainments, who delight in rendering themselves useful as the patrons of agriculture, should, with a single eye, aim at such objects.

Important questions in relation to the advantages of using plaster, the manner of its use, and the manner also of its action, remain yet to be settled. The public mind needs to be further enlightened on these subjects, for it is obvious that farmers do not in general avail themselves, to so great an extent as they might, of the advantages to be derived from the use of this mysterious article. Important questions relative to the best methods of cultivating the wheat crop, the corn crop, and all the other crops connected with the husbandry of the country, also remain yet to be settled. There are also yet to be settled questions of the highest importance, relative to the advantages to be derived from the culture of roots, together with the manners of their culture, and the most profitable uses to which they can be applied. We see already that an immense field lies in view, affording unlimited scope for inquiry, and for investigations relative to the agricultural interests of the country.

To these general remarks, we add two specific questions, selected not only because they are intrinsically important, but because they frequently occur, and no less than any others divide the minds of farmers. 1. If corn, while in a state of imperfect maturity, be bitten and injured by frost, will any thing be gained by cutting it up? 2. Is it profitable, in ordinary cases, to cut up corn at all, or to cut up the stalks while the ears are attacked to them? In answer to the first question we shall now offer some remarks, to the second we may respond at another time.

At time of the great frost in September, we happened to have a small field of corn which was badly injured by that frost, and what to do with it was to us a perplexing question. Having however a slight impression that something might be gained by cutting it up immediately, we went at it, and cut and put up with our own hands, as much

perhaps as grew on the fourth of an acre. But finding that the work was toilsome, and having some misgivings as to what might be the consequences of it, we concluded to discontinue our labors, and abandon the crop to its fortune, whatever it might be.

The results of this experiment were such as fully to sustain the opinions entertained by the old farmer of Waterloo, as reported by the editor of the Farmer, who was present and heard the conversation. See *Monthly Farmer*, vol. 1. page 165. See also *Genesee Farmer*, vol. 6. The conversation turned on the question, what should be done with corn that had been stricken with the frost? The old farmer "said that corn would ripen when deprived of its tops by the knife, and why should it not ripen when deprived of its leaves by the frost? But the leaves were not all killed, and juices were fresh in the stalks. He thought the management was to let it alone." We are satisfied that the old farmer gave wise counsel—that his reasoning was logical, and his opinions correct. On subsequently examining the results of our experiment, we were not able to discover that the corn which had been cut up, had, in any respect, the advantage of that which had not been cut. The difference in quality was not indeed very striking, yet there was a difference, and it was decidedly in favor of the uncut corn.

In relation to this experiment we submit the following remarks. 1. Several of the stooks, although put up as well as we knew how to do it, got down and suffered by exposure to the weather. In such cases the corn was greatly damaged. 2. No part of the corn that had been cut up, came in so well as that which had not been cut, while some it was badly injured by exposure to the weather. 3. If any advantages were gained by cutting, they were to be found only in the greater value of the stalks for the use of fodder. Were these sufficient to balance the expense of cutting and putting up, together with considerable loss in damage to the crop? This we doubt. We think as did the old farmer of Waterloo, that when unripe corn is stricken with frost, the best way to manage it is, to let it alone. DAN BRADLEY.

*Marcellus Feb.*

*[Genesee Farmer.]*

The following is from one of the best Farmers in Maine. Those who plant in situations exposed to the ravages of birds will do well, at least, to try the experiment.

Soak your corn two, three, or four days in coperas water, and then drain off the water. Put six quarts of boiling hot water into a pail, and put into the water about a gill of tar. Stir the water with a stick for a few minutes, till the tar is dissolved, and thoroughly intermixed with the water. Then put into the tar-water the corn soaked as aforesaid—stir it with a stick for a few minutes, and the tar will be equally distributed on every kernel of corn. Drain off the water; and intermix with the corn so much plaster, lime or ashes as will prevent the kernel of corn from adhering to each other.

I have tared my corn as above described for twenty years, and have never suffered from the ravages of the crows. They will pull a few spears, and on finding the corn besmeared with tar, will leave it untasted, and abandon the whole field.

I soak the corn in coperas water to prevent the attack of the wire-worm: but if you choose not to use the coperas water, you still should soak your corn before taring it, because the coat of tar on the corn will keep out the moisture of the earth from the corn, and delay its sprouting for a few days, which may be a great loss to the farmer in our short seasons.—*Portland Advertiser.*

#### Manufacture of Cheeses.

MR. EDITOR:—If you think that the following method of securing Cheeses from access to the skipper fly, so troublesome during the manufacturing season, will be of any service to your cheese-manufacturing subscribers, you are at liberty to publish it in your valuable paper. It is simply to form a firm coating of paper on the flat surfaces or ends. (I alluded to those of cylindrical shape.) The kind of paper I use is a species of straw paper, of a smooth yet a very firm texture. When this cheese is about to be put to the press for the last time, the paper is cut to the size of the surface to be covered. It is then wet or moistened, and

spread smoothly upon the cheese. By this means it will fold a little over the edges upon the circular surface. The pressing cloth or envelope is then carefully applied, and also the hoop or mold. When the cheese is taken from the press this paper will be found completely embedded in the surface by the texture of the cloth, which will be separated from it with perfect exactness. Nothing further is necessary than to turn the cheese once a day, till the coating shall have acquired sufficient firmness by drying.

Lard or butter should be applied *only* upon the circular surface, to prevent the Cheese from cracking—as cheese if properly pressed, will swell or crown a little upon the surface. Hence the difficulty of applying the same coating to this part of the cheese likewise. Lard should be applied to the surface upon which it is to be used for a few days, until the cheese has got its *set*, otherwise the cheese while swelling might crack. Cheeses should also be turned *often* while new, and *regularly*, otherwise they acquire an irregular shape. There is no necessity for keeping them in a dark place, as no fly, with the aid of all light, can possibly find a crack or crevice for its deposits.

Respectfully yours, C. COLEMAN.  
*(New England Farmer.)*

#### MECHANICS.

##### General View of Manufacturing Industry. (CONTINUED.)

The astonishing expedition with which a great Cotton Factory, comprehending spinning and weaving, can be erected in Lancashire, arises from the vast collections of patterns of every variety, from those of gigantic steam-engines, water wheels, iron-girders, and joists, down to the smallest member of a throstle or loom, in possession of the engineers, mill-wrights, and machine-makers. In the course of last year, Mr. Fairbairn equipped water-wheels equivalent to 700 horses' power, and steam-engines to 400 horses' power, from his engineer factory alone, independent of his mill-wright, and steam-boiler establishment. Hence, whenever capital comes forward to take advantage of an improved demand for goods, the means of fructifying it are provided with such rapidity, that it may realize its own amount in profit, ere an analogous factory could be set a-going in France, Belgium, or Germany.

The facilities resulting from the employment of self-acting tools have not only improved the accuracy and accelerated the construction of the machinery of a mill, but have also lowered its cost and increased its mobility, in a remarkable degree. At present, a throstle frame made in the best manner may be had complete at the rate of 9s. 6d. per spindle; and a self-actor at about 8s. per spindle, including the patent licence for the latter. The spindles in cotton factories move with so little friction that one horse power drives 500 on the fine hand-mule, 300 on the self-actor mule, and 180 on the throstle; which power includes all the subsidiary preparation machines, as carding, roving, &c. A power of three horses is adequate to drive 30 large looms with their dressing machine.

The fine bobbin and fly-roving frame, is now so greatly improved, that it can do a certain part of the work formerly done by the stretching mule; and performs as much for 9s. as the other did for 50s.

The dressing machine does at present 200 pieces of thirty yards each in a week, =6000 yards, and costs in wages to the dressers 50s. This branch of the trade having in consequence of the high wages been, like the mule spinning, continually disturbed by unions and strikes, has led to the invention of a self-acting machine which will dress at least 6000 yards of warp in two days, under the superintendence of a laborer at 3s. a-day; that is, at a cost in wages of 6s. This mechanism is at the same time greatly simpler and cheaper than the former, and will soon come into general use for coarse calicoes. It affords an instructive warning to workmen to beware of strikes, by proving how surely science, at the call of capital, will defeat every unjustifiable union which the laborers may form.

It is one of the most important truths resulting from the analysis of manufacturing industry, that unions are conspiracies of workmen against the interests of their own order, and never fail to end in the suicide of the body corporate which forms

them; an event the more speedy, the more coercive or the better organized the union is. The very name of union makes capital restive, and puts ingenuity on the alert to defeat its objects. When the stream of labor is suffered to glide on quietly within its banks, all goes well; when forcibly dammed up, it becomes unprofitably stagnant for a time, and then brings on a disastrous inundation. Were it not for unions, the vicissitudes of employment, and the substitution of automatic for hand work, would seldom be so abrupt as to distress the operative.

Some may imagine that the present work, which purposes to give a minute analysis and description of the several processes of manufacture, may prove injurious to the trade of the country, by putting foreigners in possession of much useful knowledge, now hardly within their reach. To this I reply that knowledge is available just in proportion to the capacity and means of the persons who acquire it. Every invention and improvement relative to the cotton fabrics is primarily attracted to Manchester as the surest and most productive scene of its development, where it can be most profitable to the inventor, because most profitable to the trade concentrated there. Lancashire is the fertile and well-labored soil in which the seed of factory knowledge will bring forth fruit one hundred fold, whereas abroad it can yield little more than a tenfold return. However well informed the mill proprietors of Great Britain may be, and they unquestionably may bear a comparison in talent as in wealth with the landed aristocracy in any part of the world, still they may profit extremely by the methodical study of the elements of their prosperity. Many of the machines at present employed by them involve the most elegant applications of both physical and mechanical science; such indeed as if truly studied would enable them to understand the operative part of their business as clearly as the commercial, and thus protect them from those hazardous innovations which crafty projectors are perpetually pressing upon their adoption. Prodigious sums are wastefully expended every year by gentlemen manufacturers in this way, which would be saved by a more thorough acquaintance with those principles of science and art which I shall endeavor to expound.

Several individuals who have embarked vast fortunes in factories are to a very great extent the victims at least, if not the dupes, of scheming managers, who are ever ready to display their perverse ingenuity by the substitution of some intricate trap, for a simpler but less showy mechanism. I have known not a few cases, where a complete system of good machines, capable of doing excellent work, has been capriciously turned out of a cotton factory and replaced by another of greater expense, but of less productive powers, and less suited to the style of work, than the old one if skilfully managed. These substitutions are continual in many establishments. They interfere most essentially, and often unnecessarily, with the going of the mill, and are referrible almost always to injudicious choice at first, and capricious alterations afterwards,—circumstances over which the proprietor, from ignorance of the structure of a good machine, cannot always venture to exercise the proper control. There are no doubt many mill-managers perfectly fitted by judgment, knowledge, and integrity to second the sound commercial views of the mill-owner, and to advance the business with a profitable career. These practical men form the soul of our factory system. But with a wrong-headed, plausible manager, the proprietor is sure to be led such a mechanical dance as will bewilder him completely, unless he has acquired a clear insight into the *arcana* of the business by deliberate study of the composition and performance of each machine in his factory. It may be supposed that this species of education can be most easily acquired in the midst of the machinery itself. But this is a mistake which experience speedily proves.

There exists in most cotton-spinning factories a beautiful piece of mechanism called the bobbin and fly frame, regulated by a principle of self-acting equations which would do honor to the genius of Brunel. In venturing to affirm that very few mill-owners understand the structure of this machine, I do not draw the inference presumptuously from the difficulty which I myself encountered in comprehending the automatic adjustment of its parts; but from meeting with several masters of the Manchester mills who were incompetent to explain the

train of its motions, however obligingly they undertook the task. In fact one scientific gentleman, a complete master of that mechanism and of every other used in the trade, who kindly acted on many occasions as Mentor in my factory researches, assured me that his father, a very talented cotton-spinner, as the country well knows, never can retain a clear comprehension of certain differential adjustments in the above machine for a week after it has been explained to him. Some of its movements being necessarily inclosed, and of a curious nature, can be best studied in an analytical drawing, where the whole concatenated motions are brought at once under the student's eye. Such complex mechanisms, indeed, like the topography of an irregular city, are most readily comprehended by inspection of a plan, in which the mutual bearings and connexions of the parts are analytically shown. The representations which I have the honor of presenting to the public were made by a talented draughtsman, who accompanied and lived with me in the factory districts, and they were submitted to some of the most eminent engineers and machine-makers of Manchester, from whom they received unqualified praise for accuracy as well as elegance of execution. (To be continued.)

### Summary.

**GREAT FIRE AT DETROIT.** Letters were received in Boston on Monday last, giving an account of a great fire at Detroit, Michigan, by which a large portion of the business part of the city was consumed.

We shall publish in our next the opinion of the Court in Hooper vs. Emery—in which it is decided that Towns cannot legally distribute their respective portions of the Surplus among the inhabitants *per capita*.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT.**—On Friday last a child of Mr. Randell Robinson, of Gardiner, was playing with a gun, not knowing it was loaded, he pointed it at his sister and discharged it into her head and killed her instantly. Another sister who was in the room received some of the shot in her neck, and is seriously though not dangerously wounded.

We learn from the Eastern Republican that a letter has been received by the Post Master of Bangor, from J. F. Robinson, of Campte, Louisiana, giving an account of the death of Mr. Abel Frost, recently of Bangor and formerly of Monmouth in this County. Mr. Frost has left property to the amount of from three to five hundred dollars. His friends can procure further information of Mr. Robinson, Post Master at Campte.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.** We learn that an Irishman on the East side of the river in this town, attempted to cut his throat yesterday with a razor in a fit of insanity caused by intemperance. He succeeded in inflicting a severe wound, but is likely to recover.

**JOHN AVERY**, of Whitefield, was thrown from his wagon on Monday last with such violence as to break both his legs, and is otherwise so much injured that his recovery is considered doubtful.

**HENRY CHURCH**, a son of Mr. Daniel Church of Farmington, died recently, evincing strong symptoms of hydrophobia. A few weeks before his death he skinned a fox which was found in a barn yard in a feeble state.

It appears, from official returns, that in one week, from March 23 to 30th, 75,755 persons were conveyed on the London and Greenwich railroad without the slightest accident, and that 13,514 went by the footpath.

The New York Express says that most of the Banks in that city have come to the resolution to renew all paper without any reduction, and without

any additional security, when the names are in good credit.

**MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.**—The following is official and comes from the Treasury Department at Washington, dated 1st inst.

*Treasury Department, May 1, 1837.*

In conformity to a resolution of the Senate, passed March 2, 1837, notice is hereby given that the receipts for the month of March last, were, as near as can be now ascertained,

From customs,	\$1,997,303
From lands,	1,228,063

LEVI WOODBURY, Sec'y of the Treasury.

P. S.—The above exhibit for each month during the present recess of Congress, is the only one required to be made by any existing law in respect to the receipts and expenditures, or the deposits Banks. But as it may be interesting to the community, the following statements are subjoined:

During the quarter ending the 31st of March, the whole receipts from customs have been about	\$5,015,826.00
Those from lands, about	3,472,459.00
Those from miscellaneous sources, chiefly interest from deposit Banks	280,000.00

Total,	\$8,768,285.00
The whole expenditures during that quarter have been about	7,409,731.00
Leaving an excess of receipts amounting to about	\$1,358,554.00

But during the month of April, the receipts are believed to have been considerably less than the expenditures, though an accurate exhibit of them cannot be given till the first of next month.

It is, however, ascertained from the Treasurer's running account, that the whole amount of money applicable to appropriations, and which is now in the Treasury and on deposit in the Banks and the Mint, is, after deducting what has been, and is to be paid to the States, only about \$6,087,612.

In addition to this sum (says the Portland Advertiser) there remains in the Treasury Department one half of the Surplus Revenue received prior to the 1st of January, the other half having been distributed among the States in the two instalments of January and April. The half yet unpaid to the States and which is payable in July and October amounts to \$18,734,429. Add this to the Surplus mentioned above and the total amount of Surplus Revenue now in the Treasury will be *twenty-four million, eight hundred and twenty-two thousand, four hundred and forty-one dollars*. Every body seems to be minus of funds but Uncle Sam.

**DREADFUL RUMOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.**—It was rumored in the city of New Orleans, April 28, that the citizens of Yazoo County, Mi., had torn down the Court House, and compelled the Sheriff to resign, and also that some of the adjoining counties following the example, had held meetings, and insisted upon a like resignation of their sheriffs. If this rumor be true, what a horrible state of things does it unfold. Law set at defiance, and the obligations of contracts invalidated by trampling under foot all the provisions of government. We hope, however, it may not be so. Certainly the inhabitants of our sister State would never proceed to such rash, disgraceful and anarchical measures, to screen themselves from the just operation of equal laws. We will not believe until we hear further. —*N. O. Bulletin.*

An article has been going the rounds of the papers, giving an account of a case of abduction at Cincinnati, of an unmarried female, under twenty years of age—her confinement among strangers—violation—and return, after three weeks, to her friends in a state of mental alienation. The unfortunate girl is said to have sustained a highly exemplary character, and is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. The following particulars of her abduction, confinement and escape, were derived from her before she became deranged in mind:

On her return from singing school, which she was in the habit of attending twice a week, she was accosted by a man in Fifth street, who inquired if her name was not Miss —. She answered yes. He stated that her brother lay at the point of death and, that he had been sent expressly to convey her to his bed side: she thoughtlessly accompanied him. He conducted her to a house in an obscure

st. and showed her into a dark room, and locked the door. The room was kept dark during her confinement, which was upwards of two weeks, during which time she was threatened and treated with considerable violence by the monster who had her in custody. She could not recognise the countenance of the man who visited her. But there was a woman who was in the habit of going into her room whom she thinks she would know if she were to see her again as she upon one occasion carried a candle into the room. On the night of her escape the door had been unlocked, whether by accident or design she was unable to say. Her narrative is corroborated by the testimony of the lady with whom she resided, who represents that a man called at her house on the evening of her absence and inquired for Miss A—, and who stated that her brother was dangerously ill. Upon being told that she was at singing school, he answered that he would go for her.

At the last accounts from Cincinnati the excitement against the perpetrators of this brutal outrage continued; and two of them had been committed to prison for trial.

**BOSTON AND BANGOR.**—The Bangor Whig complains that a meeting of Merchants has been held at Boston, where it was determined not to sell goods on credit which were to go east. The Whig states upon the authority of the Bangor merchants, who have investigated the matter, that Bangor finds paper in Boston against Bangor to the amount of \$300,000 only, while the good people of Bangor hold Boston paper to the amount of \$600,000. In connexion with this subject, it may be well to add, that when it is considered that Boston owes Bangor \$300,000, and Bangor has on hand lumber to the amount of \$3,000,000, it is rendered plain that a demand for lumber in the great markets will again put our Eastern city upon her legs, and into a rapid onward march.—*Port. Adv.*

**OPENING OF A VAST LEAD MINE IN WISCONSIN TERRITORY.**—The Tazewell (Illinois) Telegraph, printed at Peking, gives a very interesting account of a great excavation made for lead ore in Wisconsin Territory, under the enterprising proprietor, Mr. Kirkpatrick. It is 4 feet wide and 6 deep, through solid rock—runs near half a mile, and has been 3 years completing. Its greatest depth is 60 feet, where it runs under the Pickatolik river, a tributary to the Rock, and 25 miles only above steamboat navigation. This work, which cost \$10,000, was performed entirely by candle-light. The ore is inexhaustible and some of the veins 12 feet thick. Mr. Kirkpatrick has already raised 600,000 lbs., which, at \$25 a 1000 lbs., exceeds the cost of work by \$5000. Mr. Kirkpatrick commenced this undertaking from the suggestions of the Indians, and from his own observation, which led him to believe that the bodies of ore increased in dimensions as they increased in depth, and that the veins seemed to have a tendency to run under the water-courses in that part of the mining region.

**CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.**—A man in Maryland, notoriously addicted to this vice, hearing an uproar in his kitchen one evening, had the curiosity to step without noise to the door to hear what was the matter, when he beheld his servants indulging in the most unbounded roars of laughter at a couple of negro boys who were mimicking himself in his drunken fits; showing how he reeled and staggered; how he looked and nodded, and hiccupped, and tumbled. The picture which these children of nature drew of him, and which filled the rest with so much merriment, struck him so forcibly that he became a perfectly sober man, to the unspeakable joy of his wife and children.

An honest old Dutchman came on a visit to this village, and was quietly smoking his pipe, in full view of the Mohawk valley, without knowing that a rail-road ran through it. The night was dark, with the appearance of rain, which absorbed the old man's conjectures, when suddenly, a train of cars rumbled by, leaving a long train of sparks in the rear. Suddenly dropping his pipe, the astonished citizen exclaimed,—'Vel, if Yark State ish not the tyvel for improvements! Dey hang lanterns to dere tunder clouds dat peeples may see dem and get out of de vay.'—*Canajoharie paper.*

**INDUSTRY.**—Under this caption it was stated last week that a young shoe-maker in East-Kingston, N. H., had, within the last five months, made 750

pairs of men's thick pegged brogan shoes. An industrious shoe-maker in Claremont, noticing the statement, assures us that during the same time, that is, from the first of November last, he has manufactured 870 pairs of ladies spring-heeled pumps—an article which requires more care and much nicer workmanship than men's shoes. He has received 32 cents a pair for making the same—thus having realized the snug sum of \$270 40 for his labor the last five months. Pretty well for a mechanic in these times.

**A CURIOSITY.**—A gentleman from Waynesboro', Pa., stopped at one of our hotels, some days since, having with him a pumpkin, which he represented as having weighed but five pounds from the vine, in the fall of 1824, nearly three years ago, and now weighs upwards of 20 pounds, with every appearance of still growing. The stem was as hard as a bone, whilst every other part of the pumpkin was quite green. It has been preserved in a warm room, without receiving any moisture other than what it might derive from the atmosphere of the room.—*Westchester (Md) Corrolltonian.*

Chicago is an Indian word, (says the Sunday News,) signifying "I have it not;" the French merchants who resided there, having so frequently given that answer to the Indians, when the latter asked for certain articles which they wished to purchase.

**REASONABLE LAW.**—There is something at least fair, seeming and humane in a law which does or did, according to the New York Star, exist in Pennsylvania, by which, when real estate was under execution, a Sheriff's Jury decided whether the rents or income of the property could pay the debt, interest and costs, within seven years, and if the Jury decided that it could do so, the sale was not made, and the Sheriff or some other authority received the annual income and paid it over to the plaintiff, the real estate reverting to the owner at the end of seven years.—*Boston Transcript.*

**ABSENCE OF MIND.**—A gentleman just from the West, informs us of an instance of this kind, where a Yankee speculator, while engaged in speculation, fell to whittling his fingers instead of a stick, and did not discover his mistake till he had whittled off his two first fingers, and sharpened the third to a point.—*Detroit Spec.*

Lake Champlain is now open, and the Steamboats are making their regular trips.

**HOW THEY DO THINGS ON ROCK RIVER.**—Not long since a young man reached a settlement on Monday, surveyed his land on Tuesday, built a house on Wednesday, "went a courting" on Thursday, got married on Friday, moved home on Saturday, and, with his wife, like the rest of the settlers, went to church on Sunday.—*Chicago Dem.*

**BEING AT HOME IN A STRANGE LAND.**—A family of settlers passed through this place, a few days ago, in the most comfortable manner imaginable. With one more child than John Rogers, the martyr, they cooked, ate, and slept on board a large carriage, which had a small cooking stove in it, and it was drawn by two strong and steady horses.—*ib.*

Celeste's share of the profits of one month's dancing, in N. Orleans, will be over \$10,000.

#### MARRIED,

In Sidney, by Wm. Hamlen, Esq., Mr. Nathan Nason to Miss Lucy Ann Jacobs.  
In Phillips, Mr. Warren Norton, to Miss Elmina Robbins.  
In Gorham, Mr. Winthrop P. Files to Miss Ann Lombard.  
In Bangor, Mr. George W. Gorham to Miss Elizabeth F. Langley.

#### DIED,

In this town, April 9, after a long and distressing sickness, which she bore with great resignation and fortitude, Miss Elizabeth B. Smith, aged 36 years six months.  
In Augusta, Miss Serena Doe, aged 34.  
In Norridgewock, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Abner Kirby.  
In Canaan, Mr. Ezra Sanborn.  
In Bloomfield, Mr. Solomon White, aged 84.  
In St. Albans, Mrs. Lydia Hartwell, aged 93.  
In Leeds, Mr. Joseph Gould, aged 69.  
In Belfast, Mr. Isaac C. Brown, aged 30. He had recently become partially insane, and died by his own hand.

In Kennebec, Rev. Shubael Tripp, pastor of the Baptist Church in that town.

In Nobleborough, Mr. Michael Chapman. Mr. Henry Reed, 33.

In Freeport, Mr. Samuel Fogg, 76.

Drowned, from on board the schr Granville, Capt. Snow, near George's Islands at the mouth of George's river, two young men belonging in Thomaston, by the names of Lovejoy and Elmes.

In Scarborough, Mrs. Eunice, wife of Capt. Simon Milliken, 27.

#### BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 1, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market, 320 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Oxen, 17 Cows and Calves, and — Sheep.

**PRICES.**—Beef Cattle—Prices have further declined about 50 cents per hundred, and we reduce our quotations, viz: a few extra were taken at 8 50; first quality at 7 75 a 8 25; second quality 7 25 a 7 75; and third quality at 5 50 a 7 25.

**Working Oxen.**—Several sales were effected, but we are not in possession of the prices.

**Cows and Calves.**—Sales were noticed at \$24, 28, 35, 40, 42 and 52 1-2.

**Sheep.**—One lot was sold for something more than \$5; and a lot sheared 1 75.

#### SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received, and for sale by T. B. MERRICK, Nos. 2 & 3, Kennebec Row, *Hallowell.*

Also, a fresh assortment of all kinds of GARDEN SEEDS. May 10.

#### SHAKSPEARE.

A NEW and splendid edition of the Dramatic works of William Shakspeare, with a life of the poet, and original notes, original and selected, in seven volumes, royal octavo, for sale by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH. *Hallowell, May 12.* 9

**ST. HELENA POTATOES** for sale by R. G. LINCOLN.

#### NEW BOOKS.

**TWICE-TOLD TALES**, by Hawthorne; Kingsley's Social Choir, Vol. 2; The Boston Speaker; A Good Life, with an introductory Essay by Brazer; Religious Consolation, 3d Ed.; Andrews' & Stoddard's Latin Grammar; Andrews' Latin Reader, do. Latin Lessons; the Pirates own Book; Library of American Biography, 7 vols.; Collet's Musical Grammar, new Ed.; Benjamin's Architecture, new Ed.; Martin Faber, and other Tales, by the author of Mellichampeta; Miss Gould's Poems, 2 vols.; Furness' Remarks on the Gospels; Ripley's Notes on Matthew and Mark; Harris' Great Teacher; the Manual of Politeness, and a further supply of the Young Ladies Friend, for sale by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH. *Hallowell, May 12.* 9

#### SEED WHEAT, SEED CORN & SEED PEAS.

A FEW bushels Golden Stream Seed Wheat—Early White Canada Seed Corn—Early Washington, Blue Prussian, and Dwarf Marrowfat Peas, for sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Seed Store, *Hallowell.* April 28, 1837.

#### PAPER HANGINGS.

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH have just received a further supply of French.

**PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS**, including many new and elegant patterns. *Hallowell, April 25, 1837.* 11

#### LONGFELLOW'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH will publish in a few weeks, a new edition of the above work, which has been long out of print. It will be carefully revised by the author.

*Hallowell, May, 1837.* 8

#### NEW AMERICAN LAW WORK.

JUST published and for sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH, "An Analytical Digest of the EQUITY CASES, decided in the Courts of the several States, and of the United States, from the earliest period: and of the Decisions in Equity, in the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer in England and Ireland, and the Privy Council and House of Lords, from Hilary Term, 1822: and forming, with the third edition of Bridgman's Digest, a complete Abstract of all the American, English and Irish Equity Reports, down to 1836. By O. L. BARBOUR, Counselor at Law, and E. B. HARRINGTON, Solicitor in Chancery." 3 Volumes, octavo.

*Hallowell, May 5, 1837.* 8

#### EXPERIMENTS.

A FURTHER supply of the Three Experiments of Living; Elinor Fulton, a sequel to the Three Experiments; Living without the Means, a fourth Experiment of Living, received and for sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

*Hallowell, May 12.* 9

#### FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received from the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, my usual supply of Garden and Flour Seeds, which are put up in papers labelled with short printed directions for the culture of each variety. They are packed in boxes for the convenience of those who wish to buy to sell again, containing from \$5 to \$10 worth, on which 33 1-3 per cent discount is made from the marks. Also put up in small boxes containing from \$1.50 to \$3 worth, calculated each for single garden, on which 20 per cent discount is made—for sale at my store, corner of Winthrop and Second streets, opposite the Hallowell House.

*Hallowell, March, 1837.* 2

#### THE ODEON.

THE ODEON: A collection of Secular Melodies, arranged and harmonized for four voices designed for adult singing schools, and for social music parties—By G. J. Webb and Lowell Mason, professors in the Boston Academy of Music.

The publishers present this work to the notice and patronage of the public, in the belief that its design and execution will meet with general approbation. It contains the rudiments, arranged on the Pestalozzian plan, and an Appendix, containing instructions for developing and training the voice. The table of contents embraces, besides new pieces, many of the finest and most popular airs, harmonized for four voices.

Great pains have been taken to exclude every thing that can be objectionable, in the language or sentiments.

#### From the Preface.

This work has been compiled for the purpose of furnishing singing schools, or classes in vocal music, and also for families and social musical parties. It consists, as its title page purports, altogether of secular Music. The selection has been made chiefly from those songs, and other pieces, which have obtained a decided popularity.

By far the greater number of pieces in the present volume, are either now harmonized for the first time, or altogether newly arranged; and a few were composed expressly for this work.—Many of the pieces have been long known to the public in the shape of single songs, duets, &c. These, and all the other pieces in this book, are now presented in four parts, in order to meet the requirements of a general singing school, in which the four kinds of voices, viz: Treble, Alto, Tenor and Base are usually found.

It is hoped that the Odeon may prove a pleasing and useful collection, and that its publication may have a tendency to promote a correct taste and style of performance in vocal music.

For sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH. *Hallowell, May 5, 1837.* 108

#### ARRANGEMENT OF THE KENNEBEC AND BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—1837.

THE superior Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND, NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master, will leave Gardiner every MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Leave LEWIS'S WHARF, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the Boat, and on the days of her sailing.

Hack fare from Augusta 37 1-2 cents; from Hallowell 25 cents. Books kept at the principal Hotels in Hallowell and Augusta.

#### F A R E.

From Gardiner to Boston, \$4 00 } AND FOUND.

" Bath " " \$3 50 }

Deck Passengers, \$2 00

THE NEW ENGLAND is 31-2 years old—173 feet long, and 307 tons burthen. During the past winter she has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and the Proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render her in all respects worthy of public confidence. That she is the fastest Boat on the Eastern coast is now universally admitted, and her superiority as a Sea-Boat has been fully proved.

AGENTS.—I. H. GREEN, Gardiner.

JOHN BEALS, Bath.

M. W. GREEN, Boston.

Gardiner, April 14, 1837. 5

## POETRY.

## CASH.

Cash! Cash!—for this we strive and toil  
From morning until night,  
Some plough the sea and some the soil,  
Some practice Coke and others Hoyle—  
On politics some write:  
And all who wish to cut a dash  
Must have their pockets crammed with cash.

I offer you my service, sir,  
And my good wishes, too—  
Pray how much are you worth a year?  
Your pockets is too short I fear,  
To help my projects through:  
If so, your service is but trash;  
But I'm your man if you have cash.  
Behold these interesting girls,  
Who smile divinely sweet—  
Quite good enough for lords or earls;  
Whose snowy teeth and raven curls,  
Are very hard to beat—  
Indeed, the sweetest girls on earth—  
Pray tell me how much cash they're worth.

And Love is bargained for and sold  
By rules precise and narrow;  
Changed from the god he was of old,  
His quiver is of burnished gold,  
And silver every arrow—  
And now when'er he bends his bow,  
He's apt to lay a Fortune low.

For Cash we sail the ocean o'er,  
And many a distant sea—  
The want of Cash condemns the poor,  
And Cash unbars the prison door,  
And sets the convict free—  
Stronger than learning of the schools,  
The destiny of earth, Cash rules.

Without it, man but badly fares  
In all terrestrial things;  
And when awhile he bravely bears  
Life's tempest, and its load of cares,  
And writhes beneath its strife—  
Down to where Cash exerts no power,  
He sinks like a neglected flower.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY.

There is perhaps no term which has become more perverted from its original meaning than the word *ACCOMPLISHMENTS*. It signifies 'completion, perfection,' and implies *FINISH* of character to which nothing can be desired. Milton calls his heroine 'Accomplished Eve.' Now it is morally certain that she could neither dance, (that is by system) or play, or draw, or converse in any other language than her own. Where then were her accomplishments? True she is, in her state of innocence, one of the most beautiful models of grace, propriety, dignity, and humility ever exhibited; and therefore we must suppose that the author of *Paradise Lost* had in view a far different standard of female excellence than the fashionable ones of our own times. What then constitutes an accomplished female? We answer, 'A fitness for the sphere she is to occupy, whatever it may be, and a faithful and conscientious discharge of the duties belonging to that sphere.' She may not as a wife and mother have any occasion for those fashionable acquisitions which in some situations of life are both useful and ornamental; but she may and will have far higher opportunities for blessing and being blessed. She may be the suitable companion of a sensible man; the judicious mother of a rising family; the neat, orderly, and frugal mistress of an extensive household. She may be qualified to counsel her husband in his trouble; lighten his heart of half its load, and render his home the spot of all others most delightful. She may train up her children in the paths of piety; to form habits of virtue; and thus bequeath a blessing to society when she has gone to her rest in heaven. If this is a low station and fitness for it nothing but vulgar qualifications, where on earth shall we find one that is high or useful? We would not be understood to set no value on what are usually called accomplishments. Many of them are elegant, and in certain stations in life, and where there is a decided taste for them, may be highly useful. But we do deprecate the 'phrenzy' of accomplishment which rages among all classes, and induces them to sacrifice time and money, which if properly laid out, might have made them ornaments to society, in

pursuits worse than useless. The young lady who can spend but six months perhaps at a boarding school, must, in conformity to custom, throw away two thirds of that precious time, in forcing a taste for music, or dancing, or learning French, when it is understood that at marriage these hard earned acquisitions are to be laid aside never to be resumed.—There is something wrong here, and it will never be remedied, until parents have good sense and independence enough to adapt the means in the education of their daughters to the end in view. If they desire them to be any thing more than mere puppets trained for display, whose only aim is to dress and be admired, they must teach them both by precept and example, that 'what is useful is infinitely to be preferred to what is dazzling; and that virtuous excellence is to be more ardently coveted than fashionable accomplishments.' If Solomon's beautiful description of a virtuous woman were to be adopted as the model of female excellence, what a change would be at once produced in the moral aspect of the world! Some of the most powerful temptations to sin would lose their alluring charms, and modesty, industry, and chastity, be once more what they should always have been the safe-guards and the highest ornaments of woman.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

## PLOUGHS!!

AN extensive assortment of finished Cast Iron Ploughs from the well known Hitchcock patterns. Also—6 six sizes of the Prouty & Mears improved Patent. The latter is a new article and has gained the decided approbation of the Ploughmaker and Farmer, wherever introduced. The formation of this Plough being based on philosophical principles has happily united strength with simplicity of construction, ease of draft and guidance with excellence and efficiency in operation. The interest and convenience of the Ploughmaker has been consulted in forming the different parts in such manner as to render his operations more simple and at the same time to give a ready and certain rule by which to adjust his wood work in the most perfect manner, while the interest of the farmer has not been overlooked in forming those parts most exposed to wear in such manner as best to resist that wear. Also to raise and turn the furrow still with the least resistance and leave the furrows in the best possible form for after tillage, completely inverting and covering all vegetable and other matter lying on the surface.

The above Ploughs and Castings from those and most other patterns of note in the market, may be had wholesale and retail at the Plough and Stove Establishment, No. 12, Commercial street, Boston.

PROUTY & MEARS.

Boston, March 21, 1837. 3m-6

## GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS, &amp;c.

The subscriber would inform the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell, where he has an elegant lot of White Marble from the New York Dover Quarry, some of it being almost equal to the Italian white marble. Also, Slate stone from the Quincy quarry, Mass. He has on hand two monuments being completed of the New York marble for die, plinth and spear—base and marble granite stone. Also completed, one book monument; a large lot of first rate stock on hand so that work can be furnished to order—and as to workmanship and compensation for work those who have bought or may be under the necessity of buying, may judge for themselves. Chimney pieces, fire pieces, hearth stones, &c. furnished at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, March 21, 1837.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting my son, Nathan Handy, Jr. who left my house on the 27th inst., as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after that time. Whoever will return said lad shall receive one cent reward and no charges paid.

NATHAN HANDY.

Wayne, April 28, 1837.

3w12\*

VALPARAISO SQUASH SEED, (very superior) for sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Seed Store. Hallowell, March 31, 1837. 3

## LAW BOOKS.

CRUISE'S DIGEST of the Law of Real Property, new edition, cheap; Chitty on Bills, new Ed. much enlarged; Equity Draftsman; Houenden on Frauds; Fonblanque's Treatise on Equity; Starkie on Slander, for sale by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

Hallowell, April 25, 1837. 11

## EASTERN STEAM BOAT LINE.

## ARRANGEMENT FOR 1837.

THE Steamer PORTLAND, J. B. COYLE, Master, will run every night (Sundays excepted) between Portland and Boston, leaving Andrews' wharf, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Eastern Steamboat Wharf, Boston, (foot of Hanover street) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Steamer BANGOR, S. H. HEWES, Master, will leave Bangor for Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 5 o'clock A. M. and touching at Hampden, Frankfort, Bucksport, Belfast and Owls Head; leaving Portland for Boston every Thursday at 7 o'clock, P. M., and will leave Boston for Portland every Friday at 5 o'clock, P. M. and Portland for Bangor and intermediate places every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M.

The Steamer MACDONOUGH, ANDREW BROWN, Master, will leave Hallowell for Portland, touching at Gardiner and Bath every Tuesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M. and Portland for Boston every Tuesday at 7 o'clock P. M., and will leave Boston for Portland every Wednesday at 5 o'clock P. M., and Portland for Bath, Gardiner and Hallowell every Thursday, and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M.

By this arrangement there will be a boat from Portland to Boston every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

From Portland to Bangor every Wednesday and Saturday.

From Bangor to Portland every Monday and Thursday.

From Hallowell to Portland every Tuesday and Friday.

From Portland to Hallowell every Thursday and Saturday.

The above boats are in first rate order, have skillful masters, experienced pilots and engineers.

## FARE.

From Boston to Portland	\$3 00	} AND FOUND.
" " to Bath	3 50	
" " to Hallowell	4 00	
" Portland to Bangor	4 00	
" " to Bath	1 50	
" " to Hallowell	2 00	

The proprietors of the Boats will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Parcels, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken therefor, signed by the Captain, Clerk, or Agent. No freight received within an hour of the time the boats advertise to leave the wharf.

All freight must be intelligibly marked or it will not be received—and is free from wharfage in all the Boats. For further particulars inquire of the Agents.

## AGENTS.

LEONARD BILLINGS, Portland.

I. W. GOODRICH, Boston.

J. W. GARNSEY, Bangor.

A. H. HOWARD, Hallowell.

W. CRAWFORD, Gardiner.

JOHN BARKER, Augusta.

SAMUEL ANDERSON, Bath.

April 28, 1837.

## LEVERETT'S LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON,

COMPILED from the labors of Forcellini, Scheller and Luenmann.

This comprehensive and very copious Manual has been before the public but a few months, and is already in use in most of the Colleges and Academies in New England, and has been highly approved wherever it has been examined.

The definitions in this work are given with singular precision and clearness, and will be found to be pure English, which in itself is no small recommendation—they will also be found to be philosophical-ly arranged.

The length of every vowel is marked in each word; so that the trouble and expense of a *Gradus* are dispensed with.

The Greek Synonym is affixed to the most important words; thus facilitating by comparison the critical acquisition of both languages. A Latin definition is also often adjoined, which adds much to its value for the mature scholar.

In the matter of typography, it is believed to be the most accurate work of its size that has ever issued from the American press, and to be in every respect worthy the patronage of the public.

For sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH. Hallowell, May 5, 1837. fc8

MULBERRY SEED for sale by

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March, 1837. 2